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THE LEGAL STANDING OF THE "WORLD MARTIAL AUTHORITY"

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www.worldmartialauthority.life

1. Overview of Claims

The World Martial Authority presents itself as a supreme global law enforcement and legal body. Key claims identified include:

- **Superior Jurisdiction:** Asserting it is the "highest law enforcement authority" on Earth, superior to the United Nations, the International Court of Justice (ICJ), and national governments.
- **Universal Commercial Code (UCC-1) Misuse:** Claiming that "UCC-1 codes" are the "ruling law for all planet earth continents" and that the entire world has been "liened."
- **Sovereign IGO Status:** Identifying as a "Sovereign Intergovernmental Organization" (IGO) and an "Aboriginal/Indigenous" entity to claim immunity from state laws.
- **Illegitimacy of Existing Courts:** Declaring that all existing courts are "illegal corporations" because they lack "Crown officers" or constitutional standing.

2. Why These Claims Have No Standing Under National Law

National legal systems (such as those in the US, UK, Australia, and Canada) categorize these arguments as **Organized Pseudolegal Commercial Arguments (OPCA)**. They are rejected for several reasons:

- **Misapplication of the UCC:** The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) is a set of statutes designed to harmonize the law of sales and other commercial transactions in the U.S. and is often used internationally for private business. It is **not** a criminal, constitutional, or global governing law. Using a UCC-1 filing to "lien the world" is a legal impossibility; a lien requires a valid underlying debt or judgment, and filing one without a basis is considered "paper terrorism" or fraud in most jurisdictions.

- **Lack of Delegated Authority:** No private individual or group can grant themselves "law enforcement authority." In a constitutional democracy, law enforcement power is delegated by the state through specific legislative acts. Any "warrants" or "liens" issued by the WMA are legally void and unenforceable.
- **The "Corporate Government" Fallacy:** Sovereign movements often argue that governments are "corporations" and therefore only have jurisdiction if a person "contracts" with them. Courts (notably in the landmark Canadian case *Meads v. Meads, 2012*) have ruled that the state's authority over its citizens is not based on contract but on the rule of law within its territory.

3. Why These Claims Have No Standing Under International Law

International law is governed by the **Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties** and the **UN Charter**, which recognize "sovereignty" as a status held by states, not private organizations.

- **Non-Recognition as an IGO:** To be a legitimate Intergovernmental Organization (like Interpol or the WHO), a body must be created by a treaty between two or more recognized sovereign states. The WMA has no such treaty-based origin.
- **Fake Diplomatic Immunity:** Claims of "sovereign immunity" or "diplomatic status" by members of private organizations are consistently dismissed by international bodies. Diplomatic immunity requires accreditation by a receiving state; a person cannot simply declare themselves a diplomat of a self-created authority.

Updated Report: The Legal Standing of the "World Martial Authority"

This report evaluates the claims of the "World Martial Authority" (WMA) and its leadership, specifically **Lee Clegg** and **Lamont Durrell Belton**. It details why their doctrines—grounded in pseudo-law and sovereign citizen ideologies—lack any standing under national or international law.

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4. The Doctrine of Persons and Agency in English Law

Pseudo-legal movements often misinterpret the orthodox distinction between natural and artificial persons. While English law recognizes these as distinct, it does not support the conclusion that one can "exit" statutory jurisdiction by simply denying a representative role.

A. Natural vs. Artificial Persons

- **Natural Persons:** Living human beings with inherent legal capacity.
- **Artificial (Juridical) Persons:** Legal constructs such as corporations, statutory bodies, or "bodies of persons" that exist only in contemplation of the law.
- **Orthodox Separation:** The landmark case *Salomon v A Salomon & Co Ltd (1897)* established that a company is a "different person altogether" from its human members.

B. Agency as the "Conceptual Bridge"

- **Human Necessity:** Because an artificial person has no physical body, it can only act through human agents (directors, officers, or representatives).
- **Presumed Agency:** In administrative law, the state treats a registered name (e.g., tax or social security identity) as a "registered identity" or "estate".
- **Rebuttal Requirements:** While agency requires consent and authority and can, in principle, be rebutted, it cannot be undone by mere assertion or "non-consent". It requires recognized legal mechanisms, such as formal trust relationships or appointments.

C. The "Executor" Role and Liability

- **Representative Capacity:** An executor is a natural person acting on behalf of a juridical estate.
- **Liability Limits:** An executor acting within their authority is generally not personally liable for the estate's debts.
- **Executor de son Tort:** Anyone who "intermeddles" with an estate without lawful authority becomes an *executor de son tort* and may be held personally liable for the estate's obligations.

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5. Why WMA Claims Fail Under National and International Law

The arguments used by the WMA are categorized by courts as **Organized Pseudolegal Commercial Arguments (OPCA)**.

Claim Category	Legal Reality
UCC Application	The UCC governs commercial sales and is not a global criminal or constitutional law. Filing a "lien on the world" without a valid debt is considered fraud or "paper terrorism".
Corporate Government	State authority is based on the **rule of law** within its territory, not a private contract with individuals (*Meads v. Meads, 2012*).
IGO & Immunity	A legitimate IGO must be created by a treaty between recognized sovereign states; the WMA has no such origin.
Diplomatic Status	Diplomatic immunity requires accreditation by a receiving state; it cannot be self-declared.

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6. Risks of Association

Engaging with these doctrines can lead to severe legal consequences:

- **Criminal Charges:** Attempting to enforce "WMA warrants" can result in charges of impersonating a police officer, kidnapping, or assault.
- **Financial Penalties:** Filing fraudulent liens (the "world-wide lien" mentioned in their doctrines) can lead to civil lawsuits and criminal prosecution for fraud or harassment.
- **Court Rejection:** Courts generally view these arguments as "vexatious" and may issue "Civil Restraint Orders," preventing the individual from filing future legal actions.

Conclusion

The World Martial Authority is a private entity that uses specialized "legalese" to mimic the appearance of authority. Its doctrines are a blend of **Moorish Sovereign Citizen** theories and **UCC-redemption** schemes. Under both national and international legal frameworks, its claims of global jurisdiction and "natural law" supremacy are considered legally meaningless and have been repeatedly demolished by the judiciary.

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